

GINZBURG, L. A.

Bimetall-zamenitel' tsvetnogo metalla; proizvodstvo, svoistva i primenenie.  
Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1943. 118 p. illus., diagrs.

Bibliography: p. 114-1157.

Bimetal as a substitute for non-ferrous metals; production, properties and  
use.

DLC: TS213.65

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library  
of Congress, 1953.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002  
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

GINZBURG, L.A.; MOROZOVA, Ye.M.

Use of high-frequency currents in pouring bimetallic bushings.  
[Izdatelstvo] LONITOMASH no. 30:407-417 '52. (MLRA 8:1)  
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Induction heating)

S/137/62/000/006/012/163  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, L. A., Epshteyn, N. I.

TITLE: On the problem of improving ferrotitanium melting techniques

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 23 - 24, abstract  
6V181 ("Metallurg. i khim. prom-st' Kazakhstana. Nauchno-tekh. sb.",  
1961, no. 5 (15) 12- 17)

TEXT: During the melting of Fe-Ti the equilibrium of the li reduction reaction is established at a high concentration of Al in the heat and of TiO in the slag, usually bound with  $Al_2O_3$ . A higher lime amount in the charge will cause transition of the slag TiO into a free state and simultaneously reduce the melting temperature of the slag; consequently, conditions of metal regulus deposition will be improved. A certain increase of the Al amount in the charge will make it possible to reduce the free TiO in the slag. To check these conditions experimental heats were produced at the Aktyubinsk ferroalloy plant. The results showed the expediency of raising the lime content in the charge by 20% and of Al by about 3% against the usual amounts. In the 45 experimental heats the average ✓

Card 1/2

S/137/62/066/006/012/163  
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On the problem of...

Al consumption was 479 kg/t., and Ti extraction was 72.3%. A number of 83 experimental heats were produced with the use of an Al block for the deposition of reguli; 83 heats were produced with a mixture of Al and Fe-Si for the same purpose. The heats proved that the reduction of slag oxides occurs on account of Al; Fe-Si is melted and passes into the metal. In heats without Fe-Si, the Si content decreased from 5.27 to 4.88% and the Ti extraction remained on the same level (72.2%). Simultaneously the yield of Ti-O grade alloy increased from 3.6 to 6%.

A. Sergeyev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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Card 2/2

BETHLEHEM, PA.

The Determination of Small Quantities of Arsenic in Metals and Ores by Precipitation with Sodium Hypophosphite. S. Yu. Fainberg and L. B. Gintzburg (Zavodskaya Lab. Nauk. Laboratorii), 1932, (7), 23-29. C. A., 1933, 60, 6250. [In Russian.] Detailed instructions are given for a method very similar to that of Evans (*J. Inst. Metals*, 1929, 48, 534). The determination of As in non-ferrous metals (Cu, Ni, Cd, Bi, Pb, Sn, and Sb), in alloys (brass, bronze, and bearing alloys containing Sn and Pb), and in ores is described. S. G.

**Rapid determination of lead in lead-zinc ores, concentrates and their products.** Yu. Yu. Lur'e and I. B. Ginsburg. *Zaridkaya Lab.*, 6, 299-7 (1957). (1) Heat 0.5-1.0 g. of sample with 10 ml. of concd. HCl and with 5 ml. of concd.  $HNO_3$ . Dil. the resulting soln. with 50 ml. of water and 5 ml. HCl. Boil, filter and allow to cool. To the cold soln. add 0.5-1.0 g. tartaric acid, a slight excess of  $NH_4OH$  and 5 ml. of  $AcOH$ . Dil. to 100 ml. and ppt.  $PbCrO_4$  with 10 ml. of 5%  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ . Filter and wash the  $PbCrO_4$  with dil.  $AcOH$ . Dissolve the ppt. in a mixt. of 1 g. sodium  $NaCl$  soln., 15 ml. water and 100 ml. of concd. HCl. Dil. the filtrate and det. the  $Cu$  volumetrically. (2) To the soln. prep'd. as in (1) add a slight excess of  $NH_4$  and dissolve any ppt. of  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  by adding 10 ml. of 3%  $HNO_3$ . Dil. to 250 ml. and ppt.  $PbCrO_4$  by means of 10 ml. of  $(NH_4)_2CrO_4$ . Filter, wash and dissolve as in (1). To this soln. add water to make 200 ml., add 2 ml.  $H_3PO_4$  and a measured vol. of 0.1 N  $BesCo_4$ . Titrate the excess  $BesCo_4$  with standard  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  soln. with diphenylamine as internal indicator. (3) Dissolve the sample as in (1) but with the omission of the final HCl treatment. Ppt. the Pb as  $PbCrO_4$  by means of a measured vol. of 0.1 N  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ , filter and take an aliquot part of the filtrate for the detn. of the excess  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ , finishing the analysis as in (2).

Chas. Blank

## EXTRALITERARIAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

B-I-6

Determination of copper and manganese in lead-zinc concentrates. J. L. Lammie and G. W. Johnson. U.S. Pat. 2,944,711—1960.—A sample of the concentrate is dissolved in HCl, the solution is neutralized with NaOH, and the Mn is extracted with NH<sub>4</sub>ClO<sub>4</sub>. After the Mn is removed directly in NH<sub>4</sub>ClO<sub>4</sub>, the remaining solution is titrated repeatedly with dilute 10 percent aqueous MnO<sub>2</sub> until MnO<sub>2</sub> is reduced to Mn<sup>2+</sup> and Mn<sup>2+</sup> reacts with NH<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> to form MnO<sub>2</sub>. The MnO<sub>2</sub> is collected by vacuum filter, washed with water, dried, and weighed. The MnO<sub>2</sub> is then dissolved in HNO<sub>3</sub> and Mn determined by known methods; Cu is given by difference. R. T.

## AIA-11A METALLURICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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B-1-4

Dissolution of small amounts of nickel, cobalt, and iron was done (internal electrolysis without cathode) by J. J. Lucas and L. B. Gammie, U. S. Pat. 1,600,747, (33-542). The apparatus consisted of a vessel containing 25 ml. of Cu<sup>2+</sup>-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-HClO<sub>4</sub> solution, 2.74 g. HgSO<sub>4</sub>, 1.5 ml. HNO<sub>3</sub>, and 1.5 ml. HCl. The solution was dissolved in 50 ml.

of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . The solution is made alkaline with aq.  $\text{NH}_3$  and 5 ml. of 30%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  are added; followed by  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$  to 200 ml., and  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  is determined by internal electrolysis, pH 7.0\* (Pt cathode, Al anode).  $\text{Br}_2$  is added to the titrated solution, which is then boiled down to 100 ml., 50 ml. of 6%  $\text{NaF}$  are added, the solution is neutralized with aq.  $\text{NH}_3$ , and Ni and Co are deposited by internal electrolysis (Pt cathode, Ia anode). The deposit is dissolved in  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , excess of aq.  $\text{NH}_3$  is added, and electrolysis repeated. The deposit of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ - $\text{Co}^{2+}$  is weighed, dissolved, Co is determined colorimetrically, and the Ni content is calculated by difference. Should the sample contain >3 mg. of Cr, this should first be precipitated as  $\text{NaCrO}_2$ .

**ALLEN'S ENTOMOLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

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F. I. 6

Determination of silicon by means of hydroxy-quaternary in lead and copper smelting slags. L. B. Guimaraes (Zavod. Lit., 1958, 7, 104).

1043.—0.8 g. of powdered slag is fused with 3 g. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$ , the melt dissolved in 400 ml. of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and 45–50 ml. of conc.  $\text{HCl}$  are added. The solution is filtered, and the filtrate + washings are diluted to 1 l. Si is determined in 100 ml. of solution by the method of Volinetta (A., 1936, 812). R. T.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 27, 2001 BY DIA DR 0060513R00051813002045 M P R Q U

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2001 BY DIA DR 0060513R00051813002045 M P R Q U

Microchemical analysis of brass Yu. Yu. Tur' and I. N. Ginzburg Zavodskaya Lab. 7, 1015 501 (1990) Satisfactory results are reported in the application of conventional methods in the semimicroscopic analysis of brass Chas. Blame

APPENDIX A - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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B-1-4

Digital determinations of chlorine in very porous sand and bitumen settings. J. J. Loring and G. E. H. Smith, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1950, 82, 271-273. A quantitative precipitation method for  $\text{ClO}_3^-$  with  $\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$  and  $\text{NaI}-\text{KCN}$  is presented. The precipitate is washed with dilute acid, dissolved as it does not pass into the solution, and titrated with  $\text{CaO}_2$  solution. Chloride acid binds better than chloride ions. J. J. Loring.

A50-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										807-10-1000									
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Utilization of Heat in Glass-Melting Furnaces. (In  
Russian.) L. B. Ginzburg, *Glass and Ceramic In  
dustry* (U.S.S.R.), No. 3, 1947, p. 9-13.

Extensive tables and charts correlate the work of  
various investigators on the above subject.

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

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2163. Modification of the thiocyanate method of determining molybdenum. L. B. Ginzburg and J. J. Lurie (Zavod Zab., 1948, 16, A38-565; Metal' 1949, 10, 295). The sample (0.1-0.5 g) is dissolved in aqua regia, 10 ml of  $H_2SO_4$  (1 : 1) are added and the solution is heated until  $SO_2$  is evolved. The cooled solution is diluted with 30-40 ml. of water, boiled to dissolve the residue, transferred to a 100-ml. flask, and made up to the mark with water. An aliquot part of the solution containing 0.06-0.08 mg. of Mo is placed in a measuring cylinder, and 35 ml. of HCl (1 : 3), 30 ml. of 20% aq. thiocyanate, 1 g. of KI, and 1 ml. of 1% aq.  $Na_2S_2O_3$  are added, with shaking after each addition. The solution is made up to the 50-ml. mark with HCl (1 : 3) and placed in a colorimeter for 10 min., using the green-light filter No. 84 (max. transmission 520-580 m $\mu$ ). The Mo content is determined from a calibration curve obtained by measuring the light-absorption of solutions of known concn under identical conditions. R. H. Clarke

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"A New Version of the Rhodanine Method of Determination of Molybdenum,"  
Zavod. Lab., 14, No. 5, 1943.

State Inst. of Ferrous Metals.

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\*Investigation of Colorimetric Methods of Determining Bismuth. Yu. Yu. Lur'e and L. B. Ginsburg (Zared. Lab., 1949, 15, (1), 21-30).—[In Russian]. A comparison is made of the KI, rhodamide, and thiourea methods of colorimetric quantitative determination of Bi in the presence of Pb, Sb, Sn, As, Cu, and Fe. The first method is described briefly, the two others in detail. A violet-light filter with max. permeability in the range 400-470 m $\mu$ , corresponding to max. extinction by Bi-complexes, is used in all these methods; the formation of coloured Bi-complexes occurs in 1-2N-H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 1-3.5N-H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and 0.4-1.2N-HNO<sub>3</sub>, respectively. The sensitivities of the three methods decrease in the order 8-11-22 · 10<sup>-4</sup> g/cm<sup>2</sup>, where γ is the concentration (mg./l.) × thickness of colorimetered layer (cm.); the ranges of error ± 1% are 26-13%, 6-20, and 5-2-20 γ cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively, so that for low concentration only the KI method gives sufficient precision, and for high concentrations only the other two. Coloration occurs in all cases immediately upon addition of the complex-forming reagent and remains stable for 3-4 hr. in the KI, and for 90 min. in the other two methods. Several ways of preventing the formation and/or of taking into account the effects of coloured complexes by Sb, Pb, etc., are mentioned, and the analytical techniques are described in detail. The KI method is the most precise of the three and has the widest range of application, but if Pb is present in large quantities only the thiourea method can be used.—T. O. I.

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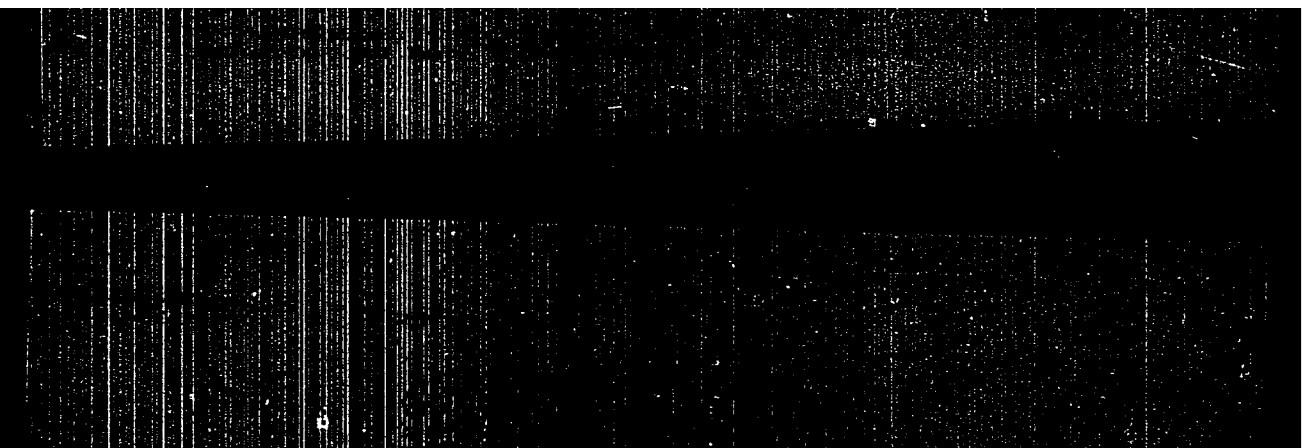
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7630\* *Investigation of Furnaces for the Production of  
Foam Glass.* (In Russian.) I. B. Guzberg and N. U. Usov.  
Steklo i Keramika v SSSR, Sept. 1951, p. 71-7.  
Heat balances were determined for eleven furnaces. Tables  
and graphs.



20-11 Ion Exchange Method for Determination of Thallium and Cadmium by Fluorescence. A. N. Kostylev, V. I. Nepryadina, M. G. Slobodchikova, and N. V. Tikhonova. *Voprosy Analiza*, No. 2, 1970, p. 123-126. The method is based on the ion exchange of thallium and cadmium ions from their aqueous solutions onto the surface of activated charcoal. The thallium ion is determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry and the cadmium ion by fluorescence spectrophotometry. The detection limits are 0.001-0.002 mg/l. The precision of the method is 5-10%.

## Gosudarstvennyy institut tsvetnykh metallov.





GINZBURG, L.B.; SHIROBOT, E.P.

Separating molybdenum and rhenium by using the ion-exchange chromatographic technique. Sbor.nauch.trud.GINTSVETMET no.12:89-93 '56.  
(Chromatographic analysis) (Molybdenum) (MLRA 10:2)  
(Rhenium)

USSR/Analytical Chemistry. General Topics.

6-1

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19460.

Author : S.Ya. Faynberg, L.B. Ginzburg.

Inst : -

Title : Experiment of Application of Mathematical Statistical Method to Establish Norms of Permissible Discrepancies of Assay Results.

Orig Pub : Zaved. Laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 10, 1157-1166.

Abstract : The method of mathematical statistics was used to develop the norms of permissible discrepancies at the assaying of products of the Pb, Zn and Cu industries. 5,820 assays were made for the Pb and Zn industries and 9,140 assays were made for the Cu industry. The following formulae were used for the mathematical treatment of the results:  $(\bar{x} = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \dots x_n)/n$ ;  $S = \sqrt{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2}/n$ ;  $C = \frac{S}{\bar{x}} \times 100$ . It was established that the reproduction of results depended little on the assayed

Card 1/2

-1-

USSR/Analytical Chemistry. General Topics.

G-1

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimii. No 6, 1957, 19460.

product and varies depending on the contents of the determined component. The degree of error distribution followed the law of the normal distribution; 70% of the results differ  $\leq$  from a (arithmetical mean) of the series. The value 2 was proposed as the norm of the permissible discrepancy. It was proved statistically that the ferrocyanide method with the use of an exterior indicator is not applicable at  $< 1\%$  of Zn; the polarographic method gives better results. The method of the determination of  $Al_2O_3$  by difference gives badly reproducible and often wrong results; it is recommended to use direct methods (weight determination in the form of oxide of phosphate).

Card 2/2

-2-

SOV/137-57-10-20571

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 312 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, L. B.

TITLE: Colorimetric Methods for the Determination of Trace Elements in the Dusts of the Nonferrous Metals Industry (Kolorimetricheskiye metody opredeleniya rasseyannykh elementov v pylyakh proizvodstva tsvetnykh metallov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR, ser. khim. 1957, Nr 1, pp 94-98

ABSTRACT: Methods were developed for the determination of trace elements using small specimens containing thousandths and hundredths of one per cent of the element sought with a 10 - 15% relative error. The determination of Tl is based on the reaction of  $TlCl_4$  with methyl violet. The complex compound formed is dissolved in toluene imparting to it a blue-violet color. The maximum absorption is 530 - 620  $m\mu$ . 10 cc of toluene extract up to 50  $\gamma$  of Tl from 25 cc of solution. Sb impedes the analysis. The determination of Ge is based on the reaction with phenylfluorone in an acid medium.  $Ge^{4+}$  forms a red compound. The maximum absorption is 490 - 530  $m\mu$ . Many elements, especially Sb, impede the

Card 1/2

SOV/137-57-10-20571

Colorimetric Methods for the Determination of Trace Elements (cont.)

analysis. Ge is first distilled off in the form of its tetrachloride in the presence of KMnO<sub>4</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>. The weighed test sample is decomposed by fusion with Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in Ni or Fe crucibles. Within the range of 1 - 25  $\gamma$  in 25 cc, Ge can be determined colorimetrically. The determination of In and Ga is based on the fact that solutions of oxiquinolates of In and Ge in chloroform are fluorescent under ultraviolet rays. To separate Ge it is extracted with ether from a 6N HCl solution in the presence of TiCl<sub>3</sub>. To separate In its bromide is extracted with ether after which it is determined by ion-exchange chromatography with the SBS type cationite. The sensitivity of the determination of Ga is 0.1  $\gamma$ , that of the determination of In is 0.5  $\gamma$  in 3 cc of chloroform. The determination of Re is based on the formation of a complex compound of Re with a thiocyanate in a hydrochloric-acid solution in the presence of SnCl<sub>2</sub>. Mo impedes this analysis. The determination of 5  $\gamma$  Re in a 5N HCl solution is feasible in the presence of 50 - 60  $\gamma$  Mo by measuring its optical density 30 min after the addition of the reagent.

K. K.

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-60,919

05713

SOV/32-25-10-2/63

5 (2)  
AUTHORS: Ginzburg, L. B., Shkrobot, E. P.

TITLE: Determination of Thallium From the Absorption of the Solution  
of Its Chloride in Ultraviolet

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, pp 1157-1162 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By means of the spectrophotometer of type SF-4 (with hydrogen lamp), experiments were carried out concerning the applicability of the chlorides and bromides of indium, gallium and thallium to the absorptiometric determination of these elements in nonferrous metal products. The chlorides and bromides of indium and gallium cannot be used for spectrophotometric determinations of these elements since no light absorption occurs in these solutions up to a concentration of elements of about 500 mg/l. In the chlorine and bromine compounds of thallium, a light absorption in the ultraviolet part of the spectrum, in hydrochloric-acid solutions, was ascertained for both forms of valence ( $Tl^+$  and  $Tl^{3+}$ ) (Figs 1, 2). In 6n HCl, the absorption maximum of  $TiCl_3$  and  $TiCl_3$  lies at a wave length of 244-246  $\mu\text{m}$ . The molar absorption coefficients of  $TiBr_3$  and  $TiCl_3$  nearly agree, and are 3 times larger than those of  $TiBr$

Card 1/3

05713

SOV/32-25-10-2/63

Determination of Thallium From the Absorption of the  
Solution of Its Chloride in Ultraviolet

and  $TiCl_3$  (Table 1). The chlorides and bromides of Bi, Sb, Sn, Cu, Pb, and Fe also absorb the light in the ultraviolet range so that the thallium has to be extracted before a spectrophotometric determination with ether from a hydrobromic-acid solution of the sample. Experiments concerning the oxidation of thallium into the trivalent form were carried out with bromine, hydrogen peroxide, potassium persulphate, and potassium nitrite, while formalin, phenol and urea were tested for the destruction of the excess reducing agent. Phenol proved to be most favorable. The analytical results obtained by two methods from the chloride- and bromide compounds are in good agreement (Table 2); it is, however, recommended to carry out the determination by use of the chloride compound since the "zero solution" has no light absorption in this case. A course of analysis is indicated. The method was tested by dust samples of the lead-zinc production. The method permits thallium determinations from a sample of 1 g with a content of more than 0.005% Tl. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/3

05713

Determination of Thallium From the Absorption of the  
Solution of Its Chloride in Ultraviolet

SOV/32-25-10-2/63

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh  
metallov (State Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous  
Metals)

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, L.B.; NOGAYEVA, Z.M.; YUSTUS, Z.L.

Photocolorimetric determination of thallium and germanium in  
the products of nonferrous metallurgy. Sbor. nauch. trud.  
Gintsvetmeta no.18:11-17 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Nonferrous metals--Analysis)  
(Thallium--Analysis)  
(Germanium--Analysis)

GINZBURG, L.B.; SHIROBOT, E.P.

Studying absorption spectra of certain compounds of bismuth,  
antimony, lead, tin, iron, copper, and manganese. Sbor. nauch.  
trud. Gintsvermeta no.18:18-36 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Metals—Absorption spectra)  
(Complex compounds—Absorption spectra)

GINZBURG, L.B.; SHKROBOT, E.P.

Spectrophotometric determination of bismuth in metallic lead and  
in crude copper. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvermeta no.18:53-55 '61.

(Bismuth-Spectra) (Lead-Spectra)  
(Copper-Spectra)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

GINZBURG, Lev Davydovich; IVANOV, B.N., insh., red.; FREGER, D.P.,  
red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Small transformers for the filaments of high-voltage thyratrons  
and gas-discharge tubes] Malogabaritnye transformatory pitaniia  
nakala vysokovol'tnykh tiratronov i gazotronov. Leningrad,  
1961. 17 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy.  
Obmen peredovym opyтом. Seriya: Pribory i elementy avtomatiki,  
no. 14) (MIRA 14:12)

(Electric transformers)



S/30001/000/019/069/085  
B117/B110

11,9000

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, L. G.

TITLE: Effect of lubricating oil on scale formation in Diesel engines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimika, no. 19, 1961, 424, abstract  
19M193 (Inform. sb. Tsentr. n.-i. inst morsk. flota, no. 47.  
1960, 49 - 57)

TEXT: The cylinder emulsion oils synthesized at the VNIINP were tested in a two-cylinder, two-stroke engine type 2MGI6.5/20 (2 DSP 16.5/20), 50 HP at 750 rpm, operating with sulfur fuel (mixture of 65% export mazout, trademark "Ю" ("Yu") and 35% Diesel fuel with 2.53% sulfur). The test showed that the oil samples produced in the USSR have properties preventing scale formation and guaranteeing the purity of the Diesel engine piston group even during operation with highly sulfurous fuels. This is mainly due to the presence of a considerable amount of alkaline additives in aqueous phase neutralizing the primary oxydation products of the oil and preventing the formation of tars and other polymeric products. ✓B

Card 1/2

S/081301/000/019/069/085

Effect of lubricating oil on scale formation..B117/B110

Emulsion oils are recommended for lubricating low-speed Diesel engine cylinders particularly when, during the use of customary cylinder oils (motor oil, automobile lubricant AK 15 (AK 15) ), the cylinders are soiled by scale and varnish. It is pointed out that in a Diesel engine comprising a precombustion chamber the thickness of the scale layer in the combustion chamber does not depend on the kind of fuel and oil used.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] ✓B

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, L.G.

Lubricants for modern low-speed marine diesels. Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF  
no.73 Tekh. ekspl. mor. flota no.13:3-17 '62. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Marine diesel engines--Lubrication)

GINZBURG, L.G.

Service testing of the D-11 lubricant with a VNIINP-360 additive on  
V111-1hB216/310 engines. Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF no.73. Tekh. ekspl. mor.  
flota no.13:67-84 '62. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Lubrication and lubricants--Testing)

ZINZBURG, L.G.

Testing the D-11 lubricant with a LF-1 additive on the PSV55 and  
A GOrlitz engines. Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF no.96. Tekh. ekspl. mor.  
flota no.23:18-29 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

GINZBURG, L.I.

Lowering the weight of the square meter of paper is an urgent  
problem. Bum. prom. 36 no.11:9-10 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Glavnnyy inzh.fabriki "Komsomolets".  
(Paper)

GINZBURG, L.I., prof.

Science at the service of the bast fiber industry. Tekst.  
prom. 23 no.12:16-20 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy rabote TSentral'nogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta lubyanykh volokon  
(TsNIIILV).

GINZBURG, L.I.

Tomography of the pulmonary artery in tuberculosis of the lungs.  
(MIRA 17:9)  
Probl. tub. 41 no.10:58-62 '63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5

GINZBURG, APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

UPRAVLENIYE KHOZYAISTVOM V PERYYYE GODY PROLETARSKOY DIKTATURY. (DOKV).

SOVETSKAYE ZAKONODATEL'STVO. 1933 83 p.

2A

Abrasive stones. L. I. Gingburg. Russ. 38,000.  
July 31, 1934. In the prep. of abrasive stones the binder  
is made from burned caustic dolomite together with a  
soln. of  $MgCl_2$  and  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  soln.

19

ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

440002 MAP ONLY SET

440002

MAP ONLY SET

440002

440002

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5

REINZ KIRK, APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

Single listing of (less than) nonfervous details edition, HIST. IN. LIBRARY, U.S. GOVERNMENT  
MATERIALS, 1945.  
Collection of the original. 59 p. inc. 10 illus.

Microfilm T3-2

The melting of resin for the manufacture of high resin  
urethane foaming Resin Type 23, for 60 ml. 10  
pops. Constructional details of reaction kettle are  
presented.

L. I. GINZBURG

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002  
REVOKED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

USSR/Engineering - Heat Engineering

Apr 51

"Modeling of Forced Ventilation in Buildings With  
a Heating System," L. I. Ginzburg

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekhn Nauk" No 4, pp 537-  
549

Developed equation of ventilation process for  
mean values of parameters of this process from  
system of eqs of math physics. Corroborated that  
modeling theory, developed in works by Acad M. V.  
Kirpichev and his school, may be applied to ven-  
tilated vols with heat loss in them. Establishes

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5

USSR/Engineering - Heat Engineering  
(Contd)

Apr 51

method for calcg "air cases" and suggests how to  
attain optimum temp at min heat exchange. Sub-  
mitted by Acad M. V. Kirpichev.

✓  
190755

Construction of a tall building on Smolensk Square. Gor.khoz.  
Mosk. 25 no.12:12-19 D '51.  
(MLRA 7:11)

1. Zamestitel' ministra stroitel'stva predpriyatiy tyazheloy industrii.  
(f.Pogosov) 2.Glavnyy inzhener tresta "Oseobstroy" (for Ginzburg).  
(Moscow--Buildings) (Buildings--Moscow)

1. GINZBURG, L. I.
2. USSR (600)
3. Wood pulp industry
4. Technical and economic indexes in pulp production.  
Bum.prom. z' No. 6 - 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, February, 1955. Unclassified.

CINZBURG, L. I.

Paper - Specifications

Shortcomings of some paper standards. Bum. prom. 28 no. 1, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

GINZBURG, L.I., glavnyy inzhener.

Some technical and economic indices of pulp production. Bum.prom. 28 no.8:  
28 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Okulovskiy tsellyulokno-bumazhnyy kombinat. (Wood-pulp industry)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002                   CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002                   CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

**GINZBURG, L.M.**, glavnnyy inshener; **FEL'DMAN, I.Ya.**, glavnnyy mekhanik.

*Glazebrook, E. H., gravy taster, 1200, 1201, gravy*

Complete mechanization of transport operations in building a skyscraper.  
Mekh. trud. rab. 7 no.11:30-35. (MLRA 6:12)

## 1. Trest Osobstroy. (Transportation, Automotive) (Hoisting machinery) (Skyscrapers)

*GINZBURG, L.I.*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

GINZBURG, L.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Mathematical description of ventilation processes of heat  
exchange in buildings. Trudy Stroi.inst.Mosgorispolkoma no.4:  
9-15 '53. (MLRA 8:3)

(Ventilation) (Heating)

GINZBURG, L. I.

Economizing fiber. Bum.prom. 29 no.11:26-27 N '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener Okulovskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata.

(Paper industry)

**GINZBURG, L.I.**

Continuous grinding in beater rolls. Bum.prem.31 no.4:19-21 Ap '56.  
(MLRA 9:7)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Okulevskogo tsnellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata.  
(Woodpulp industry) (Papermaking machinery)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

GINZBURG, L.I., inzhener; ROZENTAL', A.Ya., inzhener.

Fastening lightning protective cables to electric transmission  
line poles. Elek.sta. 28 no.9:93 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Lightning protection)

GINZBURG, L.I.

Paper weight reduction and number of meters manufactures. Bum.  
prom. 32 no.3:22 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener Okulovskogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombi-  
nata.  
(Paper industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

GINZBURG, L.I., insh.; ROZENTAL', A.Ya., insh.

Use of devices recording the operations of valve-type arresters.  
Mlek. sta. 29 no.2:89 P '58. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Counting devices)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

GINZBURG, L.I.

Establishing the scale of a model used in studying ventilation  
in rooms with excessive heat emission. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.11:13-15  
N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

{Factories--Heating and ventilation)  
(Engineering models)

GINZBURG, L.I.

Converting for application to natural conditions the results of  
model studies on the ventilation of rooms with excessive heat losses.  
Vod. i san. tekhn. no.10:20-22 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Ventilation)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

GINZBURG, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Changes in the mean spatial temperature of rooms with excessive  
heat emission due to an irregular ventilation process. Vod.i san.  
tekhn. no.4:26-27 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Ventilation)

GINZBURG, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Nomograms for determining values of the Gr-Pr complex in using  
models to study ventilation processes. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.7:  
5-6 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Ventilation--Research)

GINZBURG, L.I.

Temperature conversion in model studies of room ventilation.  
Vod. i san. tekhn. no.7:7-8 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Ventilation)

GINZBURG, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Temperature characteristics of a room. Vod.i san.tekh. no.4:  
(MIRA 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ )  
30..31. Ap '63.  
(Ventilation)

GINZBURG, L.I., kand. tehn. nauk

Determining the geometric scale in modelling the destruction  
of buildings. Vod. 1 san. tehn. no.11331-32 8 16<sup>1</sup>  
(1.81 - 1.82)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

GRENZBURG, Leb., inch. mctopoyezda; LICHITIN, Sel., "tch. mctopoyezda".  
~~SECRET//COMINT//REF ID: A6522~~

Foundations of supports of an automobile bridge on bored  
pilings with broadened base. Transp. street. 13 km. 122-24  
Ja '60 (KIRA 19:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

SUKHANOVA, Z.M. (Gomel'); GINZBURG, L.M. (Gomel')

Experience in the organization of production line operations.  
(MIRA 14:3)  
Shvein.prom, no.1&25-27 Ja-J '61.  
(Assembly-line methods) (Gomel'.-Clothing industry)

B110/B1

15.8360

AUTHORS:

Shcherbakov, V. M., Mazur, S. V., Ginzburg, L. N.

TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1962, 33-43

TEXT: The results of tensile, and static and impact bending tests are given, together with analytical methods of determining ultimate tensile stress and the modulus of elasticity. Epoxy phenol resin shows least shrinkage on curing, good adhesion. Good tensile strength was found in plastics with satin or twisted glass cloth. Good tensile strength was found in plastics better impregnated and the bond between the layers of glass cloth is strengthened. Tensile rupture of glass cloth  $T_1$  ( $T_1$ ). This is because the filler is spalling begins at the bond between resin and glass cloth takes place in three stages: (1) the bond between resin and glass filler is destroyed, and off, and the filler takes over the whole load, (2) the resin starts peeling off, and the glass cloth is

card 1/5

3/19/62/604/010/017  
B110/B138

Strength properties of glass...

ruptured.  $\sigma_F = \sigma_{\text{g}} F_g + \sigma_r F_r$  holds, where  $\sigma$  = stress in the glass plastic,  
 $\sigma_{\text{g}}$  = stress in the glass filler,  $\sigma_r$  = stress in the resin,  $F$  = total  
cross section area,  $F_g$  = area of glass filler cross section,  $F_r$  = area of  
resin cross section. The ultimate tensile strength (UTS) is

$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{cu}} + \gamma_{\text{cu}} \frac{0.5(\beta \sigma_{\text{cr}} - \sigma_{\text{cu}}) - \sigma_{\text{cu}}}{R} \quad (5)$$

where  $\sigma$  = UTS of glass plastic,  $\sigma_{\text{cu}}$  = UTS of resin,  $\sigma_{\text{cr}}$  = UTS of  
elementary glass fiber,  $R$  = resin content by weight,  $\beta$  = strength  
utilisation factor of elementary glass fiber,  $\gamma_{\text{cu}}$  = specific gravity of  
hardened resin, ( $\gamma_{\text{c}} =$  specific gravity of glass fiber (~2.5-2.6)). For  
glass plastics reinforced with unidirectional fiber:

$$\sigma = \frac{\gamma_{\text{cu}}(\beta \sigma_{\text{cr}} - \sigma_{\text{cu}})}{R} + \sigma_{\text{cu}} \quad (6)$$

Card 2/5

Strength properties of glass...

S/191/62/000/004/010/017  
B110/B136

Equations (5) and (6) are however, only approximate, as a lot of factors influencing strength are not taken into account. In glass plastics with satin woven glass cloth, the different layers are well interlinked, load is distributed between resin and filler, and the damping glass-glass contact is avoided. Production under pressure gives 10-35 % higher bending strength in phenol and polyester resins than does vacuum molding, and 40-55 % in epoxy phenol plastics. Resin content has a decisive influence on bending strength of glass plastics: at 14.6 % UTS in bending was 162 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, and at 20.8 %, 1645 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. In static bending tests of epoxy phenol glass plastics, no fracture occurred at the interface at 150-200 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The UTS in bending is

$$\sigma = 1/I \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i I_i,$$

where  $\sigma_i$  denotes the stress in the components of the glass plastic and  $I_i$  are the moments of inertia of their cross sections. Although the UTS of the best glass plastics is almost as high as that of steel, the modulus of elasticity is only 1/10.

Card 3/5

8/19/62/000/004/010/017  
B110/B178

Strength properties of glass...

$$E = 1/F \sum_{i=1}^n E_i F_i$$

defines the modulus of elasticity,  $F$  denotes cross sectional area of the test piece,  $F_i$  the cross sectional area of the individual components,  $E_i$  their moduli of elasticity. The modulus of elasticity and impact strength in bending (pendulum velocity = 3.5 m/sec) increase with the thickness of the glass cloth. Good values were obtained with braided small-cell cloth and with satin weave. The deformation of glass plastics obeys Hooke's law right up to rupture. Quantitative estimates of strength and deformation were made to assess suitability for engineering purposes. Approximate values for the maximum dynamic deflection  $f_d$  and impact toughness in bending strength  $\sigma_d$  are found from the amount of work dissipated in destruction.  $f_d = f_{st} + \sqrt{f_{st}^2 + 2hf_{st}}$ , where  $f_{st} = Pl^3/48EI$  = static deflection under load  $P$  and  $\sigma_d = 3\sqrt{2AE/b\delta l}$ , where  $E$  is the modulus of elasticity,  $A$  is the work of destruction,  $\delta$  is sample thickness,  $b$  is

Card 4/5

Strength properties of glass...

S/191/62/000/004/010/017  
B110/B138

sample width, and  $l$  is the span width. There are 5 figures and 7 tables.  
The most important English-language reference reads as follows:  
F. N. McGarry, Plast. Techn., No. 2, 46 (1959).

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X

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

"High Stretch on Ring-Spinning Frames for Wet Spinning of Flax." Thesis for degree of  
Dr. Technical Sci. Sub. 4 Feb 49, Moscow Textile Institute.

Summary #2, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in  
Moscow in 1949. From Vechernaya, Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

GIVE BORG

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Application of electric deformation measuring instruments in textile technology. Tekst. prom., No 2, 1952.

PIKOVSKIY, Genrikh Iosifovich; SAL'MAN, Semeon Lev Matanovich;  
GAL'BURT, Mark Yakovlevich; LIOZNOV, A.G., redaktor; SHULIAKOVA, M.V.;  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Circular looms for wet weaving of flax] Kol'tsevye mashiny dlia  
mokrogo priadeniya l'na. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Minister-  
stva promyshlennyykh tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954, 155 p.  
(MIRA 8:4)  
(Looms) (Flax)

GINZBURG, L.N., professor.

Scientific achievements in the service of industry. Tekst.prom.  
(MLRA 8:1)  
14 no.11:7-11 N '54.

1. Zamestitel' direktora TzNIIILV po nauchnoy rabote.  
(Textile research)

GINZBURG, L. N., professor

Some problems of shape and tension of yarn in the balloon.  
Tekst.prom. 15 no.6:23-25 Je '55. (MLRA 8:7)  
(Cotton spinning)

GINZBURG, L.N., professor.

Trends of technical progress in the linen industry. Tekst.prom. 16  
no.5:9-12 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Zamestitel' direktora TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta l'nyanogo volokna po nauchnoy rabote.  
(Linen)

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KOVNER, Semen Samsonovich, professor; GINZBURG, I. N., retsenzent; VAYNBURG,  
M.M., retsenzent; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, S.S., redaktor; KOGAN, V.V.,  
tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Mathematical methods of studying the movement of fibers in the  
process of drafting] Matematicheskie metody issledovaniia dvizheniya  
volokon v protsesse vytiahivaniia. Moskva, Gos.n auchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1957. 279 p. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (for Kovner)  
(Spinning)

GINZBURG, Lev Matanovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SAL'MAN,  
Belen'ka Iosifovna, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TARASOV, Sergey  
Vladimirovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LAZAREVA, Sof'ya  
Yefremovna, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FRIDMAN, Boris Nikolayevich,  
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIFSHITS, Izraill' Yakovlevich,  
inzhener; SOBOLEV, G.A., retsenzant; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., redaktor;  
MMDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Handbook on flax spinning] Spravochnik po priesdentiul l'na. Pod red.  
L.N.Ginzberga. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va legkoi promyschl.  
SSSR, 1957. 667 p.  
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Moscow, TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
promyshlennosti lubyanykh volokon.  
(Linen) (Spinning)

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GINZBURG, L.N.; VOLKOVA, Ye.A.

Introducing an efficient outlay for cutting fabrics.  
Leg. prom 17 no.1:46 Ja '57.

(MLRA 10:2)

(Gomel'--Clothing industry)  
(Garment cutting)

GINZBURG, L.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Science and technology in the bast fiber industry. Tekst.prom.17  
no.11:53-57 N '57.  
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Zamestitel' direktora TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta lubyanykh volokon.

(Bast--Testing) (Duck (Textile)) (Textile research)

ZOTIKOV, V.Ye., prof., doktor.tekhn.nauk; BUDNIKOV, I.V.; TRYKOV, P.P.;  
GINZBURG, L.N., retsenzent; KARPOV, L.I., retsenzent; ORLOVA,  
Z.M., retsenzent; TALEPOROVSKAYA, V.V., retsenzent; FINKEL'SHTEYN,  
I.I., retsenzent; KOPELEVICH, Ye.I., red.; SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of the spinning of fabrics] Osnovy priadeniya voloknistykh  
materialov. Pod red. V.E.Zotikova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo  
lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 506 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra priadeniya khlopnika Ivanovskogo tekhnologicheskogo insti-  
tuta (IvTI) (for Karpov, Orlova, Taleporovskaya, Finkel'shteyn).  
(Spinning)

GINZBURG, Lev Natanovich, prof.; DVERNITSKIY, Iosif Melent'yevich, inzh.;  
TVERASOV, S.V., retsenzient; SLUTSKOV, I.K., retsenzient; FEYMAN,  
I.I., retsenzient; LYASHENKOV, I.K., retsenzient; VOLGIN, A.A.,  
retsenzient; GORDEYCHIK, G.M., red.; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., red.;  
MHDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Spinning of bast fibers and the manufacture of twisted products]  
Prisadenie lubianykh volokon i proizvodstvo kruchennykh izdelii.  
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959.  
549 p.  
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra pryadeniya l'ne KTI (for Slutskov, Feyman, Lyashenkov,  
Volgin).

(Bast) (Cordage)

DOBICHIN, Vadim Petrovich; DMITRIYEVA, A.I., red.; GINZBURG, L.N., red.

[Problems in the theory and methodology of research in textile technology] Voprosy teorii i metodologii issledovanií v tekstil'noi tekhnologii. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1960.  
(MIRA 14:2)  
427 p.

(Textile industry)

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GINZBURG, L.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., red.;  
SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the spinning of rough hemp fibers and manufacture of  
twisted articles] Spravochnik po priadeniiu grubykh lubianykh  
volokon i proizvodstvu kruchenykh izdelii. Pod red. L.N.Ginzburga.  
Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 526 p.  
(MIRA 14:12)

(Spinning)

(Rope)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

GINZBURG, L.N., prof.

Action of hackle sheets on the fibers. Tekst.prom. 21 no.3:26-31  
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Bast) (Carding machines)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5"

GINZBURG, L.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; FRIDMAN, E.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some problems of the drawing theory in connection with high drafts  
and spinning from the sliver. Tekst.prom. 21 no.5:16-23 My '61.  
(MIRA 15:1)  
(Spinning machinery)

GINZBURG, L.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; FRIDMAN, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some problems of the drafting theory in cases of high drafts and  
of spinning from the silver. Tekst.prom. 21 no.6:25-28 Je '61.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(Spinning)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
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SEVOST'YANOV, Aleksey Grigor'yevich; GINZBURG, L.N., retsenzent;  
LEVINSKIY, V.P., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; KNAKNIN,  
M.T., tekhn. red.

[Methods for analyzing the irregularities of spinning products;  
characteristics of random functions and their application] Me-  
tody issledovaniia nerovnoty produktov priadeniiia; kharakte-  
ristiki sluchainykh funktsii i ikh primenenie. Moskva, Rostekh-  
izdat, 1962. 385 p. (MIHA 15:7)

(Spinning)

GIVZBUDI, I.I., prof.; SHAVKIN, V.R., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Determining the probable characteristics of yarn tension in centrifugal spinning as dependent on the probable characteristics of mass distribution along its length. Tekst. prom. 24, no.4: 10-30 Apr 1964.

1. "Sentraltorg nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti i bytovyykh volokon (TsNII) (for Ginzburg). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'nogo i leskogo maschinstroyeniya (VNIITekst) (for Shavkin).

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
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GINZBURG, Lev Naumovich, ANOSOV, V.N., retsenzent; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.,  
red.

[Centrifugal spinning of bast fibers] Tsentrifugal'noe  
priadenie lubiarykh volokon. Moskva, Legkaia indu-  
striia, 1965. 230 p. (MIRA 18:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120020-5  
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SHCHERBAKOV, V.M.; MAZUR, S.V.; GINZBURG, L.N.

Strength of glass reinforced plastics. Strength and elasticity  
of glass reinforced plastics under the effect of static and  
impact loads. Plast.massy no.4:33-43 '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Glass reinforced plastics--Testing)

**Ferruginous pigments from marsh ore.** A. V. Panfilov and I. N. Ginzburg, *J. Applied Chem. (USSR)* **10**, 1115-1118 (1937) (Bull. Russ.). Marsh ore was found suitable for use as raw material for Fe-manganese and manganese-type pigments. The smelting process consists in clinkering by Fe control (samples with higher Fe are clinkered and hardened) and calcining and grinding. The ore gave no definite x-ray diagrams,  $\gamma$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is obtained around 500° and is converted into a Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at 735-70°. The influence of calcining between 500° and 1000° for 1-4 hrs on d<sub>50</sub>, particle size, oil consumption, and coerciting power was investigated. (D. W. Bauer)

#### 10.1.4. MULTIGRANULAR INTEGRATED CLASSIFICATION

2. USSR (600)

4. Peat Industry

7. Measures against the freezing of peat deposits, and methods of keeping sections of lump peat production free from frost. Torf. prom. 29 no. 18. '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

RUMYANTSEV, V.Ya., inzhener; GINZBURG, L.N., inzhener; RYABCHIKOV, M.Ya.,  
inzhener; ANDRZHAYEVSKIY, A.M., inzhener.

Mechanization of block peat production during 1953 by enterprises  
of the Main Administration of the Peat Industry. Torf.prom. no.2:  
6-15 '54. (MIRA 7:3)

1. Petrovsko-Kobelevskoye torfopredpriyatiye (for Rumyantsev).
2. Sverdlovskiy torfotrest (for Ginzburg). 3. Chernoramenskiy  
torfotrest (for Ryabchikov). 4. Orekhovskoye torfopredpriyatiye  
(Peat industry)  
(for Andrsheyevskiy).

KASHCHENKO, Petr Mikhaylovich; KHOROSHIN, Nikolay Ivanovich; GINEZBURG, L.N.,  
red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Winning block peat for fuel with the TMMP excavator] Dobycha  
kuskovogo toria na toplivo ekskavatorami TMMP. Moskva, Gos.  
energ. izd-vo, 1958. 104 p. (MIRA 11:8)  
(Peat)

ALEKSEYEV, Ye.T.; APENCHENKO, S.S.; BASOV, A.P.; BAUSIN, A.F.; BERSHADSKIY, L.S.;  
VILLER, M.A.; GINZBURG, L.N.; GUSEV, S.A.; DANILOV, G.V.; DOLGIKH, M.S.;  
DRUZHININ, N.N.; YEFIMOV, V.S.; ZAVADSKIY, H.V.; IVASHECHKIN, H.V.;  
KARAKIN, F.F.; KUZHMAN, G.I.; LOBANOV, S.P.; MERKULOV, Ya.V.; NIKODIMOV,  
P.I.; PANKRATOV, N.S.; PYATAKOV, L.V.; RODICHEV, A.F.; SMIRNOV, M.S.;  
STRUKOV, B.I.; SAVOCHKIN, S.M.; SAMSONOV, N.N.; SINITSYN, N'A.; SOKDLOV,  
A.A.; SOLOPOV, S.G.; CHELYSHEV, S.G.; SHCHEPKIN, A.Ye.

Fedor Nikolaevich Krylov; obituary. Torf. prom. 35 no.6:32 '58.

(MIRA 11:10)  
(Krylov, Fedor Nikolaevich, 1903-1958)

USSR/Astronomy - Gravitational Waves, Stability

1 Oct 51

"Stability of Astronomical Systems," D. D. Ivanenko, A. M. Brodskiy, L. P. Ginzburg,  
Moscow State U imeni Lomonosov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXX, No 4, pp 565-567

The discussion of Einstein's gravitational field can in a linear approximation be reduced by analogy to a discussion of other wave fields. In this report the authors extend this analogy and introduce the concept of temp and thermal radiation of a weak gravitational field. The derived representations are then applied for the purpose of clarifying problems of stability of certain astronomical systems. Crit temps are found for the various planets and the sun. Submitted 4 Aug 51 by Acad V. G. Fesenkov.

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